The L. E. Mumford Banking Co.

Paid Up Capitai Surplus and Undivided Profits

\$75.000

MATHEWS C. H., VA.

Solicits the accounts of firms and individuals and offers to customers every accomodation consistent with good banking

Interest Allowed On Savings Accounts. All Money In Vault Covered By Burglar Insurance

Hours: 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M

OLD DOMINION LINE.

BETWEEN

Norfolk, Gloucester, and Mathews Counties.

| Steamer "Mobjack." | Mon. Wed. and Fri. | Tues. Thurs. and Sat. |
|--|---|--|
| Lv. Norfolk (O. D. Wharf) Portsmouth (North St. Wharf) Norfolk (Bay Line Wharf) Old Point Philpot's Wharf, East River Williams' Wharf, East River Hicks' Wharf, East River Diggs' Wharf, EastRiver Wharf, Ware River Pingr. | A. M. 6 39 6 45 7 00 8 09 10 00 10 15 10 30 11 00 12 00 12 15 1 00 5 00 | A. M. 6 30 6 45 7 00 8 00 10 00 10 15 10 30 11 00 12 00 12 20 12 40 |

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT

President Makes Suggestions to Congress

THE NATION IS PROSPEROUS

Strong Official Recommendations and Questions That will Demand the Attention of Congress-Mr. Roosevelt's Views on Needed Legislation

The following is a general synopsis of the annual message of President Roosevelt, read at opening of Congress:

Introduction.

To the Senate and House of Repre-

The people of this country continue to enjoy great prosperity. Undoubt-edly there will be ebb and flow in such prosperity, and this ebb and flow will be felt more or less by all members of the community, both by the deserving and the undeserving. Against the wrath of the Lord the wisdom of man can not avail; in times of flood or drouth human ingenuity can but partially repair the disaster. A general failure of crops would hurt us. Again, if the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panie brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community. But such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the rage American worker, the avereitizen, no nætter

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body ereated by the Congress.

All private-car lines, industrial roads, refrigerator charges, and the like should be expressly put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission or some similar body so far as rates and agreements practically affecting rates, are con-

Safety Appliances.

In my annual Message to the Fiftyeighth Congress, at its third session. I called atention to the necessity for legislation requiring the use of block signals upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce. The number of serious collisions upon unblocked roads that have occurred within the. past year adds force to the recommendation then made.

Hours of Labor of Railroad Em-

ployees. The excessive hours of labor to which railroad employees in train service are in may cases subjected is also a matter which may well engage the serious attention of the Congress. The strain, both mental and physical, upon those who are engaged in the movement and operation prailroad trains under modern cond tions is perhaps greater than that which exists in any other industry and if there are any reasons for limit ing by law the hours of labor in employment, they certainly apply w peculiar force to the employment those upon whose vigilance and ai ness in the performance of their d ties the safety of all who travel by rail depends.

The Revenues. There is more need of stability than of the attempt to attain an idea perfection in the methods of raising revenue; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to at-

tend any serious change in these

methods rendering such change inadvisable unless for grave reason. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series years together, equal the expenor else the revenues must Tast year there was

expenditure

The Army and Navy.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign, policy without at the same time treating of the Army and the Navy. We now have a very small army-indeed, one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the Army we do have should be as nearly perfect of its kind and for its size as possible. I do not be lieve that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted men or a better type of junior officers; but the Army should be trained to act effectively in the mass. Provision should be made by sofficient appropriations for mar ivers of a practi-cal kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under actual service conditions; every march for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in active campaign. The generals and colonels should thereby have opportunity for handling regiments, brigades, and divisions, and the commisary and medical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by peference of a division in marching and embarking at some point and continuing its march. The number of posts in which the Army is kept in time of peace should be materially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly large. No local interests should be allowed to stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in stations of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the personnel of all grades, including the high afficers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, but

brigade and division garrisons. Admission to Statehood.

recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoma be admitted as one State and that Mexico and Arizona be admitted as one State. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are mat-

ters of convenience only, as binding us on the queestion of admission to statehood.

Panama Canal.

The treatment between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama Canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the Commission was reorganized and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman, Admiral Mordecai T. Encott, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hines, and Col. Oswald H. Ernst.

The Department of State.

I recommend more adequate provision then has been made heretofore for the work of the Department of State. Within a few years there has been a very great increase in the amount and importance of the work to be done by that Department, both in Washington and abroad. The crease of our foreign trade, the increase of wealth among our people. increase of our foreign trade, the increase of American capital which is seeking investment in foreign countries, and the growth of our power and weight in the councils of the civilized world.

Federal Elections.

The President touches upon the question of Federal elections quoting the well known constitutional provision that Congress shall be the final judge of the qualification of its own members. He also declares strongly against all forms of corruption and expresses regret at the growing tendency to increase expenses in connection with the conduct of political campaigns. Briffy, he advocates the greatest possible purity of the ballot and the fullest freedom of the exercise of the elective franchise consistent with good gov-

Immirgration.

The subject of immigration is treated by Mr. Roosevelt in a particularly able and thoughtful manner. The tendency of foreigners to congregate in sections of the country already congested with people is deplorable. High-class foreigners are desirable and are welcomed, but only those with tendencies toward good citizenship and of industrious and law-abiding habits will add to the general welfare of the nation. It is pointed out that our farming sections need labor, and that all who come with a will to work will find a ready welcome.

The Jamestown Tercentennial. This enterprise is highly commend-

ed by the President, who heartily sets the seal of his approval upon everything Congress may see fit to do to assist in making it a success. Conclusion. Suitable provisions should be made

for the expense of keeping our diplomatic officers more fully informed of what is being done from day to day in progress of our diplomatic affairs with other countries. lack of such information, caused by insufficient provision being made for cable tolls and for clarical and her necessary assistance places officers at a great disadvantage etracts from their usefulness should be readjusted. rrespond either to

WEIGHT THROWN

AT PRESIDENT

Missile Crashes Into His Special Train.

MR. ROOSEVELT IS NOT INJURE".

A Mason's Plumb Bob, Welghed Two and a f Half Pounds, Thrown by Someone Unkown Through Car Window, at Which Sat Major Webb Hayes, Whose Profile Is a Duplicate of Roosevelt.

Washington (Special).-As President Roosevelt's special train was passing through North Philadelphia at 7.30 P. M., en route to Washington some unknown person huried a mason's plumb bob through one of the windows of the combination car Salvius.

The implement was of iron and weighed about two and one-half pounds. Webb Hayes, of Ohio, son of the late President Rutherford B. Hayes, was sitting in the combination car Salvius reading a newspaper. Several other gentle men were in the car, and the conversa tion turned on the striking facial resem-blance between Mr. Hayes and President Roosevelt. No sooner had this fact been remarked upon than the crash was heard. Pieces of glass were thrown in every direction, and a heavy missile dropped to the floor on the far side of the car. Everybody jumped to his feet, for it was thought for a moment that Mr. Hayes had been hurt, for the projectile passed within a dozen inches or so of his face. The missile proved to be a plumb-bob, a conical-shaped piece of lead

The train was running at a great rate of speed, but had slowed down somewhat upon entering the city limits. It is considered by the railroad men who were on the train as very doubtful whether the miscreant could have aimed at Mr. Hayes with design, for the train was running at least 18 miles an hour. The incident was especially startling, however, from the fact of a strong resemblance of Mr. Hayes to the President. The combination car was running next to the engine, while the President's car was at the rear of the train, with several cars filled with army and navy officials intervening between it and the car where the startling incident took place.

The weather was heavy and a dense fog which prevailed rendered it almost impossible for the engineer to see a train panies doing business in that s length ahead of him. Broad Street, in a view to prevent the practice North Philadelphia, had just been crossed and the train was in the vicinity of Oxford Street when the crash of glass ford Street when the crash of glass aroused the occupants of the car.

Doubt was expressed by officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad who were on the train whether the missile was intended to be hurled at the President. They say that several times recently stones have been thrown at trains passing through North Philadelphia, and on one recent occasion a man sitting at one of the whitdows of a car was severely cut by brok- aggregate \$970,130, and a en glass when a heavy stone crashed through it.

No ciue to the thrower of the mi was obtained, although the incident was reported to the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Philadelphia, and the statement was made that it would be investigated thoroughly. The President himself knew nothing of the matter until nearly an hour after it occurred.

The implement thrown at the train was a most unusual one to be in the hands of a boy, who might, in a spirit of deviltry, thrown a stone at a train. It is of cast iron and weighs about three pounds. Had it struck Major Hayes on the head, as it certainly would if it had passed through the window a foot lower, he certainly would have been injured very seriously, if not killed.

The President knew nothing of the incident for sometime after it occurred. He made no comment upon it, passing it off as the wanton act of some irresponsible person. As a measure of precaution, the curtains at the windows of several of the cars were drawn down after the news of the incident spread among

the passengers on the train.

The Secret Service officers who accompanied the President took carge of the missile, and an effort will be made, through the Secret Service Bureau, to apprehend the person who threw it.

SEED DEALERS PROTEST.

They Want the Government's Distribution to Cense.

Washington (Special).-Thirty of the leading seed dealers of the country have sent President Roosevelt a petition protesting against the free distribution of seeds by members of Congress, and urging him to include in his message a paragraph disapproving the present practice and recommending that only the intent of the original act authorizes seed distribution be the future policy. This intent, the petition says, was that the seeds should be obtained from remote corners of the earth and be unknown to the people of this country, and be for the purpose of increasing the wealth of the

The petitioners allege that the practice is a "grievous restraint and that the United States should the practice as unfair, as a class lation, antagonistically so, again branch of commerce unbecoming a g government.

John Bartlett Dead.

Cambridge, Mass., (Special). - John Bartlett, compiler of "Bartlett's Family the country was on the eve Ouotations," died at his home, in this city, aged 85 years. He was born in Dr. William Osler preside Plymouth, Mass., and until his retire- of the American Club at Ox ment, some years ago, was a publisher and author. His other best-known work timore, a holder of a Rhode was a concordance of Shakespeare.

Entire Board of Health Out.

Chicago (Special).-A dispatch to the Chronicle from New Orleans says: "The then attacked the gov Louisiana State Board of Health, Dr. Edmund Souchon president, resigned in a body. This action was precipitated by a part intimation of Coursess. ent intimation of Governor hat he wanted an investiga-

THE LATEST NEW

President Edmond ntire Louisiana State with the exception of dered their resignati Blanchard, and in a rep no attempt was made facts as to yellow feve

when convinced of its a gests the elimination of as the means of stopp the one that has give martial of Meriweth

Mrs. George W. vale, near Pittsbi R. S. Cottan in for alleged in Albert Hill Pa., publicly M. Doherty, re

copal Church. Mrs. William Moore Ky., a woman of 42' married a young man,

s in revolt. Mrs. Mary M. Rogel er husband, said farewell

George A. Jones, of Philade ing been deserted by his wife, attempts at suicide in Philad-Florence Ryan, 20 years old

asleep for eight months.

Creditors of the Monarch A ompany of Aurora, Ill., filled the United States Court aski appointment of a receiver. f the company are estimated 000, and the liabilities are state petition to exceed that amount.

It is rumored that J. Pierpor nay sell the Cincinnati, Hami Dayton Railroad to Eugene Zin rom whom Morgan acquired the Capt. John B. Munsey and ngineer and the cook were dr the foundering of the sea bawanna, off the Massachusetts

The government has en against the Southern Pacific collect penalties for alleged v ower-brake regulations.

Ex-President Cleveland, Gov gins and Jacob H. Schiff mad t the celebration of the two h fiftieth anniversary of the land in New York. A letter was President Roosevelt.

The state insurance commit Pennsylvania is considering the of making an investigation of An old confederate flag captu

Eighth Illinois Cavalry from teenth Virginia Cavalry was Chicago to Harry Lee, represen crnor Montague.

Robbers wrecked the saf Citizens' National Bank at dian Territory, and escaped \$3,000. The bank is owned

Bros., of Shawnee, Okla. Jewish relief contributions national committee in Neg

soon reach the million of Capt. Alga P. Berry, U. S. A., recent

officer and a gentleman, committed s ide in Vancouver, Wash. Edward S. Kingsland had ary hearing in New York on the charg of abducting Genevieve Horton, of S

gar Run, Pa. Mrs. Henrietta Hume, a native of Annapolis, Md., died at Columbia, Mo., a he age of 106 years. A Santa Fe train was ditched near La

Vegas, N. M., and the engineer was scalded to death. Two persons were killed and severa injured by a railroad train near Lang borne, Pa.

The warehouse of the Standard O Company at Kansas City was destre Trouble is now brewing between zuela and the Netherlands A fire in Pittsburg can

amounting to \$150,000. FOREIGN

Newspaper communication with tersburg and Odessa has been lished by means of couriers from cities to frontier stations, but the sian telegraph and postal employ tinue on strike.

A guard for the United State, bassy at St. Petersburg, supposed from the cruiser Minneapolis, at G send, England, passed through Ber Many American sailors are

in Antwerp. They shipped vessels in American ports a charged on their arrival in Eur There has been bloody fig

Kieff, Russia, between muti Cossacks, in which scores of p been killed and wounded. Reforms in the next estima

British Navy will show a re \$7,500,000 beyond the reduction 500,000 made last spring. A number of Russians were wounded in a house in Geneva,

land, while they were preparing The Social Democrats of Dre large meetings to protest again Lord Curzon, of Kedle

viceroy of India, and Lady rived at Dover, England. At a meeting of the Britis it is believed that Premier B eagues approved of his dec sign rather than dissolve John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a speech at Wat

sity, Englandy and Paul Ke was one of the speakers.

Strikers at Georgetown a battle with the pol of the former were ki

ing of its great m